NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1890.

DEATH OF WALKER BLAINE.

THE OLDEST SON OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE BUDDENLY EXPIRES,

As Attack of La Orippe, Which Soon De valence Into Acute Pacumonia, was the Cause of His Death-The Story of His Life-The Blow to Secretary Blaine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The death of Walter Blaine, which occurred here at 8:20 this evening, was a great shock to the community, where he has been so well known for many years, and is the severest blow of his lifetime to his father, the Secretary of State. Walker Blaine was the oldest son of James G. laine, and since reaching manhood has been his father's most intimate friend and confidential adviser. Walker was attacked last Friday with a severe cold. He remained indoors, and on Monday was feeling so much better bat he sat up and conversed with the guests at a dinner party given by his parents. After the guests had departed he walked about the house in his night clothes as a means of inducing sleep and contracted another cold, which developed into pneumonia. Since early this morning his condition has been critical, and he was practically in a dying state all day. Few persons in Washington knew that the condition of the sick man was so serious, and the one person that was most ignorant of the subject was the father of the dying patient.

Last night all the ladies of the household remained away from the reception at the White House, given in honor of the diplomatic corps, in order to be in attendance upon the sick man, but Secretary Blaine was induced to stiend. He did not then realize the critical condition of his son, and felt that he should sacrifice his personal feelings in order to assist in the entertainment of the foreigners. Early to-day, however, the Secretary was made aware of the dangerous state of Walker's illness, and the surprise and shock so unnerved him that he has been partially delirious all day. Walker Blaine was, and has been for years,

his father's right hand. He has had charge of all his strictly private and confidential business, and no father ever had a more faithful or discreet counsellor and assistant. Of his three sons Secretary Blaine could least afford to lose Walker, the eldest, upon whom he depended almost exclusively in the many and delicate duties imposed upon him as the pre-mier of the Administration. For ten years this confidential relation has existed between Jas. G. Blaine and his son, and, according to the statements of their intimate friends, the Secretary of State has never in all that time had cause to regret his polley of confiding implicitly in his son all matters of private and public importance, Walker Blaine spent nearly his entire life in Washington, and no man was better known or more universally popular than he among public men, Government officials. newspaper correspondents, society people, and all with whom he came in daily contact. With men he was open, frank, manly, and fair; with women he was gay, witty, and gallant; and though persons who were unacquainted with him were apt to sneer at him as the son of his father. those who knew him admired his good quali-tles and gave him credit for being a man of brains and standing, regardless of the fact that his father was a great man.

Walker Blaine came to Washington with his parents just before the war, when he was a boy which he spent at school and college and a few years in the West as a practising lawyer, his whole life was passed in Washington. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy. Andover, Mass., and entered the Harvard class of 1876. After spending a year at Cambridge he was pursuaded by a son of Senator Dawes to go to Yale, where he was graduated in 1876. He was one of the most popular men in his class. He first came into public prominence immediately after his graduation from Yale as one of the counsel of Shiberd, the man who afterward became notorious in the lawest lightlen of his connection and that of Secretary Blaine with the guano contracts in feru. Sequence, when the first came into public prominence immediately after his product of the counsel of Shiberd, the man who afterward became notorious in the lawest plant of New Hampshire, not then a Senitor, was at that time also one of the counsel of Shiberd. When James G. Btaine became Feoretary of State in the Cabinet of President Garfield, Walker was made Third Assistant Secretary. This approintment was the cause of much adverse comment at the time, but the persons who were disposed to criticise were afterward inclined to admit that Walker made a creatianly received the passes of the first that the gradual that walker and a creating young Bi aine was sent with William Heury Troscott to Poru as a special Commissioner at the time of the trouble between that country and thill. After the death of President Carfield he became his father's secretary, and acted as such on the day when Mr. Biaine made one of the most creditable speeches of his life, a culogy on his dead friend Garfield.

After this Walker was appointed Assistant Actorney for the Government before the Alaman Claims Court in this city, and occupied the place for several years. Lawyers who had business before that court constantly teather of persons are expected to attend the seriod of persons are expected to attend the seriod of persons are expected to attend the seriod of persons are expected to attend t dresses, and with the exception of the years which he spent at school and college and a few the persons who were disposed to criticise were afterward inclined to admit that Walker made a creatary found Bl aine was sent with William Henry Trescotto Foru as a special Commissioner at the time of the trouble between that country and thill. After the death of President Carfield he became his father's secretary, and acted as such on the day when Mr. Blaine made one of the most creditable speeches of his life, a culogy on his dead friend Garfield.

After this Walker was appointed Assistant Attorney for the Government before the Ainbama Claims Court in this city, and occupied the place for several years. Lawyers who had business before that court constantly testified to the fact that, although a young man, Walker did some very good legal work, and held up his send with lawyers of experience many years his senior. Upon the abdishment of the court, young Blaine went West, with the intention of practising law. He did so for a year or two, first having an office in St. Paul, and afterward in Chicago, where he formed a partnership with Geo. S. Willits, a rising and popular young attorney, at present a partner of the Hon. Lyman Trumbuli. In both St. Paul and Chicago Walker Blaine made hosts of friends, as she did in the Fastern cities where he had lived, and was in awy to get a flattering list of paying clients. His brother Emmons, then an official of the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Raifread, now married and residing in Baltimore, at that time lived in Chicago, and the young men lived together at the Union Gibb.

Raltimore, at that time lived in Chicago, and the young men lived together at the Union Ciub.

Walker did not feel at home in the West, and determined to return to Washington should his father again go into public life. He went to New York for a few months and returned to Washington last winter, just before his father was appointed Secretary of State by President Harrison. On the night of his arrival in Washington, a few days before the inauguration, young Blaine broke his leg in stepping from a cab, and was confined to the house for many weeks. Upon his recovery he was appointed Solicitor of the State Department in place of Dr. Wharton, deceased. Since the day of his appointment as Solicitor, Walker Blaine has been of invaluable aid to his father, and in the conduct of the delicate private business of the department has shown the utmost tact, ability, and discretion. He has stood between the Secretary and the politicians, and has been accessible at all times to people having business with the department.

In the clubs and drawing rooms of Washinge ton Walker Blaine has always hears a favorite.

In the clubs and drawing rooms of Washington Walker Biaine has always been a favorite, and although invariably showing the utmost attention to indies, he has never been reported as engaged to any one. In 1884, when his father made his celebrated four through the doubtful States. Walker was his inseparable companion, and took entire charge of the trip. He had the happy faculty of making friends with people of all classes, and on that celebrated trip, when the candidate for President was often times ill and in ill temper. Walker Biaine did much to keep matters running smoothly. The cold which resulted in presumonia and finally contracted on Thursday last, when he went about in the cold, crisp air without an overcost, the time of the cold of the father's house on Lai'nyctte square, a friend jok night warned him that if he were so safeless he would catch the grip, but he laughed him off and said he was accustomed to going without an overcoat. The three deaths in the lighte family within In the clubs and drawing rooms of Washing-The three deaths in the blaine family within

he past three wooks have been an awful blow to the household, and fears are entertained hat the Secretary will utterly succumb to this agt sat calamity. There were with him at the time of his death. There were with him at the time of his death only his two unmarried sisters. Harriet and Marayard, though all the family, except Mrs. Combiner and James G. Hanns, Jr., were in the house at the time. Those absent from the of the second state of the

both lungs. These continued through Saturday and Sunday, but in an ameliorated condition. On Monday improvement in the left lung was noticed, though pneumonia congestion was present in the right lung. On Tuesday all of the symptoms became aggravated. Weldeveloued pneumonia supervened in the right lung, accompanied by high fever and delirium, which continued until his death, which course almost without premonition at \$20 and was due to pulmonary effusion."

The news of Mr. Baine's death quickly became known and many friends called during the evening to express their sympathy. The President and Mrs. Harrison called first, and Vice-President and Mrs. Morton came soon afterward. Justices Harlan and Gray of the Supreme Court, most of the members of the Maine delegation. Bepresentative Hitt, and many others well known in official and social life also called. No arrangements for the funeral will be made until to-morrow, the family being too much overcome to give a thought to the burial as yet.

JOSEPH DEIMEL ARRESTED.

Remarkable Series of Frauds Perpetrated

Upon Creditors. CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- A capins for the arrest of Joseph Deimel was issued vesterday afternoon on the application of attorneys representing James B. Byer & Co. of New York, a creditor of B. Deimel Bros., for \$14,991. The caples was issued on an affidavit filed by Ryer & Co., saying that on Nov. 1, 1888, Joseph Deimel. as the agent of his firm, secured from Ryer & Co. a line of credit for \$15,000, and obtained \$14.991 worth of goods on credit, and for which the firm did not pay except by notes, which have not been paid. liver & Co. said the goods were obtained by the fraudulent representations of Joseph Deimei that his firm's assets were \$270,000, and the liabilities only \$45,000. It is asserted that the information brought out by Attorney Mayer's examination shows that this was a false statement and liyer & C., say it was made for the purpose of getting the goods without baying for them. The goods were afterward sold for 25 per cent, less than their cost price. The New York creditors say they will keep Joseph shadowed, and arrest him as soon as they can legally do so.

Each day brings to light more frauds in the Daimel Brothers' failure. All night long the creditors' lawyers and expert bookkeepers were at work and a partial statement of the result was made in Judge Collina's court this morning. "We have discovered, your Honor." said Attorney Mayer, "that the insolvents some time before the failure took a number of pages from their ledger. Other pages with corresponding numbers were prepared and inserted in place of those removed. These were smeared with coffee to give an appearance of age and use, and were filled out so as to suit the exigencies of the case. We have the book binder to testify that he replaced the pages removed by new ones. Mr. Mayer went on to say that he had discovered that on Jan. 3 and 6, the latter the day of the failure, the firm had been hard at work loading valuable machinery on cars. A carving macoine and fixures valued at \$18,000 had been thus taken.

Shortly before the failure over 1,000 pieces of silk and other plushes had been cut into short lengths for furniture, rendering the goods valueless to the manufacturers. Receiver Heimer resigned his position.

Another charge is made against the insolvents. It is said that since January they have shipped car loads of goods to a man named Wineman in Philadelphia.

Joseph Deimel was arrested this morning on the capias issued out of the Federal Court yesterday, and was at once taken before Judge Gresham. sentations of Joseph Deimel that his firm's as sets were \$270,000, and the liabilities only \$45,-

DEATH OF "LITTLE JOHNNIE,"

Sent to Ward's Island Because He Per-

John Derkins, who was better known to his acquaintances as "Little Johnny." died in the insane asylum on Ward's Island yesterday. He was a victim of religious mania, and had been in the asylum for about a year. He had been there two or three times previously, but for some reason had been given his liberty. He was of a mild, harmless disposition, but was not a welcome guest of the asylum authorities. He made it his business to talk to all the other patients on the subject of religion. and to work himself and them into a frenzy at

THE HAVERHILL LOCKOUT,

Both Sides Firm and Boast of Their Stay. ing Powers-The Workmen United.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 15 .- The report put in circulation to-day that the combined manufacturers were weakening and about ready to give up the contest is denied in toto by President Gardiner. He says every one of the nine is ready to fight it out on the line started upon until doomsday, if necessary, Each side is keeping quiet, boasting of their great staying powers, and anxiously waiting some show of weakness in the opposing front, The workingmen are united and growing stronger every day, have all the confidence possible in their leaders and in each other, and have on their side a strong public sentiment. Manufacturers who have locked out continue to maintain an air of indifference as to the length

maintain an air of indifference as to the length of the lock-out. They place implicit faith in the legality of their agreement and bond which was drawn up by one of the ablest lawyers in the country.

Last evening a branch of the Intercational Union was organized by Secretary Skeffington among the boot and shoe cutters at their request, and this afternoon the treers were organized by the same official. Other branches of the trade are not now fully organized, but exganized by the same official. Other branches of the trade are not now fully organized, but expect a full membership before the week ends. A cutter and several lasters reported to-day that work had been refused them in a factory at which they made application, because they were locked-out men. The workmen resard this as an open conspiracy by the manufacturers to deprive them of a chance to earn a living.

Harry C. Moulton was seen to-day, and told the reporter that a settlement the reporter that a settlement might be reached in forty-eight hours, and, perhaps, not for weeks. It must result in victory for the Union or nothing else.

The Stranded Steamer City of Worcester New London, Jan. 15 .- A fresh breeze from

the southeast, with a strong ebb tide, made a very rough sea on Bartlett's reef this afternoon. and the work on the stranded steamer City of Worcester was somewhat interrupted. The wreckers are still confident of floating her unless the storm develops into a gale.

Capt. Ward of the City of Worcester came ashore to-day for the first time since the steamer stranded. He is greatly depressed by his misfortune. He confirmed the reports aiready sent out concerning the condition of the vessel, and had no doubt that she would be

the vessel, and had no doubt that she would be ficated.

President Clark visited the wreck this afternoon, and expressed satisfaction with the work done. Many of the leaks have been stopped, and the wreckers expect to start the pumps, with a capacity of few barrels per minute, by to-morrow siternoon if no more leaks are found. The steamer ought to float before sunset. When she is floated she will be towed to this port for temporary repairs, and be strengthened for the trip to hew lork, where permanent repairs will be made. The steamer still maintains an upright position, showing that the pounding has only had the effect of making the holes larger, and not straining the whole hull as many expected.

LISTEN TO HER TALE OF WOE

MISS CAMMERER CONTINUES HER STORY

OF LOVE AND HOPE DEFERRED. She Trusted Mr. Mutter to the Last, and

Col. Ingersoll Falls to Show that She Knew He Was Not Free to Marry Rev. In the \$100,000 suit of Miss Caroline J. Cammerer, the Philadelphia music teacher, against Clemens Muller of this city, for alleged breach of promise to marry, Miss Cammerer yesterday completed the recital of her tale of ove, kisses, and woe, and during a part of the afternoon submitted to cross-examination at the hands of Col. Ingersoll. The combat between the bland but elaborately deceifful sdvances of the jolly faced lawyer and the clear, cool, and self-possessed defence of the woman was as interesting as a bout between skilled fencers, and ended, as such bouts are apt to do, in a draw. The lawyer was as insinuating as the serpent, but the woman had or assumed the innocence of Eve. She was as gentle and modest and apparently as easily to be run through with the legal sword as he was apparently kind and benevolent and free from all desire to pierce anyone's vitals, but whenever he slipped the button from his foll and made a

the veteran's armor. Before this, all the morning and a little of the afternoon was taken up with the reading of the letters of Mr. Muller to Miss Cammerer. and the piecing of them together into a narra tive by Miss Cammerer's testimony. The letters covered the period from Jan. 1, 1887. where the previous day's proceedings had left off, to June 16, 1887, when the love part of the

thrust for gore she turned to steel and his

blade struck fire. Sometimes she even got in

a return thrust through some ill-kept joint in

story was wound up with the following: DEAREST LENCHEN: It pleases me to learn that you are in the path of convalencence. I was very much worried. You might get dangerously ill, but under the circumstances have no right to write. The explana-tions and position in which I left you last month, that my company is no longer pleasant, takes all hope from me in ever calling you mine. Nothing is given me on this earth but to feel resigned. The continual excuses which I received lately is sufficient to shatter the atrongest constitution. I am not able to brave anything in my broken-down health, but resign myself, as it is impossible to change it. I will always cherish and remember the many hours I spent in your sompany as the best of my life, and will ever remember and hold you in greatest honor and respect, and close with the request that you too, may keep ms in kind remembrance. In hopes that you may soon recover entirgly, greets your very obedient.

Before this the wedding day had been fixed this earth but to feel resigned. The continual excuses

In hopes that you may soon fecover entingly, greets your very obedient.

Before this the wedding day had been fixed for her birthday, March 9; her diamond earrings had been bought and shown to her, and a trip to Europe had been arranged for a wedding tour. On March 8 he went to Philadelphia for the wedding, but on the 9th some new difficulty about his divorce papers arose, and the wedding was postponed, after he had urged her to marry him, papers or no papers, and had dangled the earrings before her eyes, saying: "Love, they will be yours when you are mine." He also told her father the papers were a more form, and asked for his consent to a wedding without them.

form, and asked for his consent to a wedding without thom.
"I will consent to nothing," said the parent, "until I have proof of everything."
About this time she received a formal notification, signed by Hugo and Clemens, Jr., that their father had a living wife from whom he was not divorced, and that any proceedings for divorce begun or any ostensible decree pronounced in such a proceeding was filegal, and would be set aside. He told her not lo mind the notice, that his sons knew nothing of his affairs, and that everything was all right. The boys, he said, wanted to separate them, for fear she might get all his money. "I told him, she said, "that no matter what might happen I would see that justice was done; that the boys didn't know me or they would have no such fears."

I would see that justice was done; that the boys didn't know me or they would have no such fears."

Late in May he went to Philadelphia again. She had been sick of norvous prostration for a long time, and was in bed when he called. He told her that he had come over to get married, that he was tired of waiting. He showed her a plan of the Hamburg-American steamer Lossing, with staturoums he had engaged marked on it, and said:

"Here you are lying sick and not trying to get any better. I'm tired of it. Do you think it is a pleasure for me to come to Philadelphia with a well-packed value and then to return to New York with the value unopened. You must marry me now, papers or no papers, secretly, and go to Europe with me."

"Clemens, how could you think of such a thing?" she says she said, and went on to tell him how he had made her give up all her fortune to him, had ruined her life, and left her a complete wreek.

Then he kissed her and said that it was all

tune to him, had ruined her life, and left her a complete wreck.

Then he kissed her and said that it was all right, and that he would go back to New York and write to her in a few days. "If I have done you any wrong, she says, he added," I will make it ell right."

The nearing was a loving one, she said, but the letter he promised never came, and on June 12 she wrote asking him why he did not write. Then came the letter of June 16, which ended the correspondence and all direct communication between them.

His letters were scattered thickly through all this. Here are extracts from some of them:

Jan. So.—it may be very nice to dis together, but I would much rather live together. You knew that you are everything in the world to me. Addeu, my darling, affectionately with kisses.

Affectionately with kisses.

r how intensely I love you how I

would much rather live together. To also, where are everything in the world to me. Adden, my darling, affectionately with kisses.

Feb. 14—You know how intensely I love you how I worship you. Your last letter was too much filled with philosophical remarks. Love knows nothing of philosophical remarks. Love knows nothing of philosophy. No one could have a more devoted adorer than Feb. 28.—We will probably take the Hamburg line for Europe. The Ninepin Club intends to go also, so that we will have plenty of company. Meanwhils, my darling, rest easy, and kissyour for the good of the country of the countr

herself of the truth of a story told her as to Muller's being married.

"I was waiting for Mr. Muller's explanation," she said calmiy, and then aided, in a voice as clear and sharp as a beil. "I wouldn't have believed the universe against him."

Muller flushed, and stirred uneasily in his seat. Col. Ingersoll went on:

"But you knew he was married?"

"Why, certainly," she said, and added, in an astonished tone and with a look of innocence that convised the audience, "How else could he have children?"

Col. ingersoll began to talk about the "papers," the absence of which had made all the trouble. He was rentle and more considerate than ever, and more successful, for he managed to edge her into an admission that her father had objected to the Indiana divorce on general principles, and had told her something about a suit being started in New Jersey for another one, which would be better, because Mrs. Muller was living in that State (in the Morris Plains Asylum).

Col. Ingersoll began to hint that there had been other "papers" involved in the matter, and finally asked outright:

"Was there anything said at his lawyer's about a contract to marry you after his wife's death?"

"Never." she said.

"Was anything said about a contract for yeu to live with him until his wife's death and then to marry him?"

Girlish innocence never had a more perfect representation than when she replied, in an asionished tone:

"Why, Mr. Ingersoll, you surprise me!"

The question being pressed she denied that any such contract had ever been made, spoken of, or thought of, so far as she knew.

Col. Ingersol again abandoned his works in good order and began another series of parallels. He got them up to a point where she admitted that Muller had told her his wife was in very leeble health and not likely to live long, and that she health and not likely to live long, and had spoken of her douth as a possible solution of the difficulty about the papers.

"Did you," he asked," agree to wait for him, in case he never got his papers, until his wif

replied. How old are you?" asked Col. Ingersoil.

"Thirty years; 31 next birthday."

A distinct chill passed over the court room, and every one looked at his neighbor reproachfully, as though each felt himself a victim of misplaced confidence. She had been represented heretolors as only 23, and nobody had suspected that she might be over 23.

To questions directed to the theory that a chief obstacle to the marriage was her father's desire to make Mr. Muller give \$5,000 cash for his consent, she realied that she had never heard of any such thing before. Mr. Muller here for the first time manifested real interest in the proceedings, and, cousing un, shook his head at Dan Bousherty in a manner that clearly meant "Yes, he didn't." Mr. Muller's head retorted "No, he didn't." Mr. Muller's head retorted "No, he didn't." Mr. Muller's head bobbed harder than ever and Mr. Dougherty's head retorted "No, he didn't." Mr. Muller's head bobbed harder than ever and Mr. Dougherty's gray hair was tossed as in a storm for several moments, and there is no telling how much more of the plan of the defence might have been revealed to the enemy if Hugo on and corked his father up.

Finally Miss Cammerer whispered to the Judge, and the Judge said that if Col. Ingersoil didn't mind he would postpone the rest of her cross-examination until morning, as the witness was ill.

The rest of the gifernoon was taken up with

her cross-examination until morning, as the witness was ill.

The rest of the afternoon was taken up with the testimony of Louise and Sophie Vonderlinden. Rhinebeck friends of the vialntif and Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Cammerer, her brother, and sister-in-law. All testliked as to the general knowledge that Mr. Muller and Miss Cammerer were engaged to be married, and to their behavior together agreeing with this knowledge. Louise Vonderlinden said that while they were at Rhinebeck he was "hugging her all the time when he wasn't eating."

Frank Cammerer and his wife said that they had never heard of Mr. Muller's other wife being alive or anything about a divorce until several months after the match was broken off.

AFTER AMERICAN HEIRESSES.

Germans in High Station Who Would Go to San Francisco for Wives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15 .- Ludwig Von Romayer, og R. O. Mayer, as he now gives his name, the foreigner who, through advertise-ments in European newspapers. has inveigled several hundred members of the poblity and others to send on orders for American heiresses, alleged to be in the matrimonial market for all comers with titles, has been run to ground at San José. He is a thoroughly frightened man, and fears the consequences of his offers to supply princes and dukes with wives. He explains the matter by saying it was all a joke. He says he is a society man and that the scheme was concected by six prominent ladies of San Francisco and himself, who at the time of the talk about the marriage of Miss Huntington and Prince Hatzfeldt thought it would be great fun to catch titled paupers of Europe with attractive advertisements, secure their applications and photographs, and perhaps give them to some newspaper for publication. The plan succeeded admirably. Mayer has in his possession three letters from princes and sixteen from dukes. Barons and marquises were innumerable, and so were physicians and army officers. There were only three photographs, one from a marquis, who said he owned an estate, but who had lost considerable money on the English race tracks. Another was from a big physician, well known in Berlin. The third photograph was that of a youthful and bright-looking man. "He's a prince." Mr. Mayer said, and translating from the German letter it was learned that his Highness would be satisfied with some American woman with \$250,000. He would take less, however, if she was pretty.

"How many letters have you got?" was asked.

Mr. Mayer smiled, and opening the package of San Francisco and himself, who at the time

"How many letters have you got?" was asked.

Mr. Mayer smiled, and opening the package showed eighty or ninety envelopes, all addressed in different handwritings to "The International Bureau for Private Transactions." A score of them were scaled with red wax, on which was stamped some coat of arms.

Women of all sorts were asked for. One man wanted a "fine, big woman" whom he could present with pride at court. A baron wanted a wife with \$500,000. There is a large stack of letters awaiting Mayer at the Post Office. A number which are registered probably contains fees, and Mayer said he would not call for these for fear of arrest, and he will probably get out of sight. He said he had high connections in Germany, and exposure of his scheme would get his family into no end of trouble. He owns a small ranch near San José, and makes most of his income by Adint small amounts on chattel mortgages.

COMMISSIONER COLEMAN STEPS DOWN,

And the City Streets are Left in the Charge of a Temporary Deputy.

It was not until late yesterday afternoon that Street Cleaning Commissioner James S. Coleman turned over the affairs of his office to his deputy. William Robbins, and retired permanently from the office. Mr. Robbins is now acting Commissioner, and will remain in charge until Mayor Grant finds somebody to fill the place. He has not met with much suc-

Gen, Emmons Clark, the late Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, to whom the place was offered on Tuesday, sent a letter to the Mayor yesterday declining it. He declined to talk yesterday on the subject of the vacant Commis-

yesterasy on the subject of the vacant Commissionership.

Some question was raised yesterday as to the legality of the appointment of Deputy Robbins. But Corporation Coun-el Clark informed the Mayor that the appointment was perfectly legal.

Mr. Coleman said that he was relieved to throw down the burden of his thankless office. He intends to rest for a few weeks. "I have roceived offers of the Presidency of two small railroads." said Mr. Coleman, but I have not yet decided whether I will accept either of them. I am thoroughly familiar with railroad matters, having built about 1.390 miles of the Texas Pacific road. This seems to be my propersphere and I shall probably step into it."

PERDING THE SICK.

The Work of the Diet Kitchen During the

Past Year. The Board of Managers of the New York

Diet Ritchen Association, which, since its incorporation in 1873, has provided tens of thousands of the sick poor with nourishing ood, held their annual meeting yesterday at the house of Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson at 283 Madison avenue. The report of Mrs. George W. White, the Secretary, showed that the five kitchens conducted under its auspices the five kitchens conducted under its auspices have supplied, during the year, 14.813 sick persons with a neurishing diet, and filled 193,725 requisitions for food. This included the dispensing of 164.821 pints of milk and 37,005 pints of beef tea. The association began the year's work with \$4.735 in the treasury, which was a lucky thing, for the expenses were \$8.112, or over \$1,000 more than the receipts. During the year 142 patients died. The Flower mission has cooperated with the society.

Society.

Mis. A. H. Gibbons will continue President and Mrs. James D. Smillie. Treasurer of the association, while Mrs. White's work as Secretary will be done by Mrs. C. M. Raymond and Mrs. August Lewis. Mrs. Edward Tuck was made an additional Vice-President, Mrs. Charles H. Ward being redicated.

KILLED WITH A STONE.

Patrick Hoffard's Fatal Effort to Protect His Employer's Son.

Patrick Hoffard, aged 45, died yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, of fracture of the skull. He was a laborer, employed by Patrick McDonald, a contractor, and was engaged in tearing down an old house in Troy avenue and Pacific street on Tuesday when the fatal and Pacific street on Tuesday when the fatal row occurred, A son of Contractor McDonaid got into a fight with Henry and William Jenkins, negro brothers, aged 22 and 19 years respectively, about a dog fight.

Hoffard ran forward with a pickaxe in his hand to protect his employer's son from the negro boys, when one of them, whojs said to be Henry Jenkins, picked up a cobble stone and struck him on the back of the head. The Jenkins brothers were arrested at their home near the scene of the occurrence.

New Haven, Jan. 15 .- The directors of the

Sheffield Scientific School to-day notified Prof. Honey that unless he withdrew the order com pelling his class to purchase their mechanical drawing instruments of Paul Raessler of this city it would be necessary to secure a new instructor in his place. Prof. Honey refuses to withdraw his order, and to-morrow morning withdraw his order, and to-morrow morning one of the assistant instructors will take charge of his classes. Prof Honey has not sent in his resignation, but is extected to do so to-morrow. He positively refuses to make any statement concerning his costion. The students are jubilant over their victory, but precautions are being taken to prevent any demonstration. This morning a big placard bearing the inscription. "A sweet larewell to the Honey," was pasted on Prof. Honey's recitation reom door.

TWO MANHOLES EXPLODE.

AND ALL THE SUBWAY LIGHTS FOR

BLOCKS GO OUT WITH A SPUTTER. Either the Electric Wires Blow Up the

Subway or the Exploding Subway Put Out the Arc Lights, but Either Way Sixth Avenue was Greatly Startled, The electric light and the electric subvay have so far played lone hands in the game of terrorizing New York. This is probably because so few electric lights are fed by wires buried in subways. Last night the two joined issues and made no small sensation for a while in tSixth avenue, where, from Fourteenth street up, the electric light wires are in subways. Subway explosions occurred at Sixteenth and Seventeenth atreets following upon an electrical exhibition at Seventeenth street, and for a while Sixth

avenue was dark for several blocks north and south of the scene of disturbance. Nobody was hurt either by electricity or the explosions. but, as usual, this was due to good luck. It was an undecided question at the scene last night whether the subways set the electric light to sizzling or whether the electric light shot off the subways. There were few people on the sidewalks be-

tween 6 and 8 o'clock last night, and fewer wagons in the streets. There was a little knot of men on the northeast corner of Seventeenth street, however. Samuel Frank, a tailor two doors above, at 270, was the centre of the group, and they were standing opposite Newton's oyster house and directly beside an electrie light tole on which an East River lamp was burning. At 7:40 P. M. the lamp began to sizzle and flicker, and shortly after went out. It blazed up again, sizzled some more, and went out again. Then some sparks fell down among the men and scattered them. They ran over to Newton's doorway, where they were joined by Willett S. Smith and James E. Decker, employees in the oyster house. Pretty soon the lamp began a free display of fireworks, which attracted small crowds on both sides of the streets. The lamp itself went out, but fire ran up the wire above the glass globe and within the broad tin cap or hood which protects the light from the rain. There was another shower of sparks. The flame grew white and vellow by turns, and once or twice was red. One man suggested that It was the cloth insulation of the upper wires that was burning. But the fire ran up and down, and once shot for a short distance down the wet wooden pole

below the lamp. A minute later there was a low, dull report at the corner, and paving stones shot up three or four feet into the air and fell back again. The subway had exploded. The subway manhole at this point lies about six feet within the line of Sixth avenue, at the intersection of Seventeenth street, and near the north curb. cover did not blow off the manhole, but the paving stones were blown up for a space of four feet all around the manhole. Simultaneous with this explosion the stones

around the manhole at Sixteenth street and Sixth avenue were loosened. This manhole is exactly like the one at Seventeenth street. The stones were not blown into the air, but were thrown out of their bed in a half circle eight feet in diameter around the northern side of the manhole. The manhole cover was not blown off. There was an audible explosion here, too, enough to make R. Holsten, who was in the barroom of the Franklin House at the corner, think a barrel of spirits burst in his cellar. The building shook sensibly. At the same time, or just before the explosion—it could not be established which—all the electric lights on the circuit from Fourteenth to Twenty-first streets, on both sides of the way, went out. Some of them began to burn again almost immediately, while others did not burn for several minutes. The only light that needed tinkering with before it started again was the one at Seventeenth street, which had begun the evening's programme with fireworks.

Two policemen from Capt. Reilly's station were on the scene at once. Policeman Calla-han started off for the station house, and Foliceman John Lang warned off pedestrians and wagons from the Seventeenth street corner. Policeman Lang swore he saw the electric light emit great green flames, but none of the other witnesses agreed with him, and the electric light men, when they arrived, said the policeman must have had on green glasses. Men arrived from the Subway Company and the United States and Manhattan companies, and soon started the Seventeenth street light going, and erected fences around the blown-up portions of the street, after first unlocking and opening the manholes.

Men from the Subway Company declared that the electric light did the mischief by sotting fire to gas collected in the manhole. They backed their opinion on the established fact that the Seventeenth street lamp showed sparks some time before the explosion. The electric light men, however, declared that it was the subway that set the electric light to spitting fire, and finally put it out. They instanced the statements made by witnesses that no flame accompanied the explosion to prove that the gas in the manhole had not been set afire by an electric spark.

GOOD-BY TO "THE ANGELUS."

The Closing Hour Extended to Accommo

Millett's "The Angelus" was seen last night for the last time in New York at the American Art Galleries at Twenty-Third street and Broadway. At the last moment there was a crush at the entrance. Cabs were driven to the door and women and men in dress suits alighted to see the picture. For the accommo-dation of late visitors the hour of closing was somewhat prolonged.

There was a large group of visitors in front of the famous picture. A fashionably-dressed young woman created amusement by discovering that the peasants who are in the foreground of the picture represent lovers. "Why," said the young woman to her escort. "don't you

of the picture represent lovers. "Why," said the young woman to her escort. "don't you see the peasant who stands before the young woman is ashamed to declare his suit, and she is waiting to hear him and is abashed too? How like peasant life it is!" At this point in the young woman's discovery the electric lights were turned off.

"The Angelus" will be sent to Chicago on the Chicago limited to-morrow morning. It will be exhibited at Joseph W. Elisworth's residence on Saturday evening to the press and to artists. A public view will be given on Sunday at the art gailerles in the Exposition building in Chicago, under the auspices of the Exposition Company and of the American Art Association. The Verestchagin collection will be shown at the same time. The exhibition in Chicago will end with the expiration of the bond in which "The Angelus" is held in this country for payment of dues, which will expire in April.

Mr. Kirby of the American Art Association says that "The Angelus" will then probably be sent back to Europe, as there have been no offers to buy it here, the purchase price including the tariff daties which amount to about \$10,000. Applications have been made from covery prominent city in the United States to put the picture on exhibition. From San Francisco a specially urgent plea was sent, but it is very doubtful if she can get the picture.

The directors of the Barye Monument Association will call a meeting soon to canvass the results of the exhibition. If was announced at the opening of the exhibition. If was announced at the opening of the exhibition. It as announced at the opening of the exhibition. It was announced at the opening of the exhibition that two-thirds of the gross receipts should go to the American Art Association and one-third to the Monument Association.

Begging in the Charity Society's Name, The Charity Organization Society is informed that a woman has been going from house to house on the east side of the city, soliciting money in the name of that society, to aid it in looking after the usual numor introduced to the control of the

THE ELLIS ISLAND MAGAZINES TO GO. Indications that the Island May be Used

Senator McPherson introduced in the Senate yesterday a joint resolution for the removal of the naval magazine from Ellis Island, New York harbor, and for the purchase of a site for and the erection of a saval magazine at some other point. This resolution, following fast on the heels of Gen. Herburn's report recommending the abrogation of the Federal con-tract with the Emigration Commissioners at this port, set the politicians up town a-thinking. It is known that the Emigration Board set great store by the geographical situation of Castle Garden, and offer it as one of the arguments why the Federal contract should not be revoked. In the opinion of some of the Commissioners the Federal authorities cannot se-cure an equally advantageous station.

But Ellis Island belongs to the United States and no immigrant contract with the State authorities would be required if it were to be selected as the landing place for immigrants, The island is a mile southwest of Castle Garden and lies almost directly north of Bedlow's Island. It is much nearer than Castle Garden to Communipaw, Cavan Point, and Greenville. and the Long Wharf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other connecting systems. The island is about as large as Battery Park. and from time immemorial its buildings have been used as a naval magazine. It is claimed that there is a channel on the northerly side deep enough to permit the landing of big steamships. Gen. Hepburn, in his two weeks' investigation of Castle Garden, referred a number of times to the advantageous location of Ellis Island.

KILLED BY 1,000 FOLTS.

The First Victim of the Electric Wire in

Hartford. HARTFORD, Jan. 15.—The electric wire claimed its first victim in Hartford to-day. Oscar Williams, an employee of the Cushman Chuck Works, was almost instantly killed. His death is the result of his own carelessness. Along the west side of the factory run two wires of the Hartford Light and Power Company. These wires are so near a second-story window that by bending out of the window one can reach down and grasp them. The work-men in the factory have been in the habit of thus reaching down and receiving slight shocks. The electric company found this out and sent a warning to the establishment, and Mr. Cushman forbid the practice. To-day was a very wet day and insulation

was almost useless. Late in the day Williams went to the window, and, leaning out, grasped the wires. He leaned over a steam radiator and a circuit was formed. Instantly he uttered apiteous shriek and a blue smoke was seen rising from his body. The smoke blew in through the window. Two employees ran into the room, and, seizing the unfortunate man by the legs, pulled him by main force off the wires in through the window. He was unconscious and died in less than ten minutes. Two fingers of the right hand were burned to the bone. Death resulted from the shock. Albert Hollister, who saw the whole thing, says Williams only grasped one wire and that his wet clothes—he had just been out in the rain—leaning against the iron steam ra-

diator formed the circuit. The current was an alternating one of about 1,000 volts. BOLD JEWELRY THIEVES,

Lots of People, Except Pollermen, Saw the Diamonds Stolen.

Samuel Lambert, one of the owners of a jewelry store at Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue, was standing near the open door talking to a friend at 8:15 o'clock last evening when a man who had been loafing on the corner walked up rapidly as if to enter the store. Instead of doing so he reached in, closed the door, and ran a short, thick piece of wood through the handle. Another man came up, drew a coupling pin from his pocket, and dashed it through the plate-glass window. Before the glass had ceased to rattle the two men and a third companion had their hands filled

with diamonds and jewelry. One of Lambert's imprisoned clerks smashed the glass of the door and crawled outside, but the burglars were off. They ran through Fiftyeighth street, one going east and the other two | Shakespeare, Dante, &c., substituting these crowd followed the west-bound fugitives. Mr. Lambert at its head. Mr. Lambert was close behind the burglars at Lexington avenue when one of them drew a pistol and fired at him. This checked the pursuit, and the man escaped Mr. Lambert estimates his loss at \$1.500. During the affair no policeman was in sight.

A Settlement In the Stewart Will Case.

The counsel in the Stewart will litigation, together with some of the interested parties. met in Elihu Root's office yesterday, and arrived at a final agreement which will dispose of all the pending suits in the Surrogate's and Supreme Courts. There were present Judge Choate, Joseph Choate, Charles E. Butler, Prescott Hall Butler, and Mr. Tracy, representing contestants' interests; M. W. Devine. of counsel for Mrs. Sarah U. Smith and her children; Judge Hilton, ex-Judge Horace E. ssell, ex-Attorney-General Leslie W. Russell, ex-Surrogate Rollins, and Elihu Root, representing the defendants' side. All agreed not to announce the terms of the agreement for the

present. A rumor got around last night to the effect that the basis of the agreement was that Mr. Hilton was to retain \$6,000,000, the Colonnade Hôtel, and the Chambers street property, and that all the rest was to go to the contestants and the heirs-at-law, but this was declared unqualifiedly false by one of the counsel. A publie statement will be made presently.

Two New Deputy Collectors.

Some of Collector Erhardt's friends said last night that while in Washington the Collector had made all arrangements to change two of his deputy collectors. It was said on good authority that either to-day or to-morrow Col. Erhardt would recommend the appointment of M. T. Fenner of Chautauqua and Thomas Hunt of New York city. Mr. Fenner is to take the place of Col. James E. Jones and Mr. Hunt is to succeed Mr. Charles J. McGee. Mr. Fenner was recommended to the favora-ble consideration of Col. Erhardt by Senator

Vedder, and Mr. Hunt is to be promoted from his place as the Collector's private secretary, He is a lawyer, and before his appointment to the private secretary's place was with Evarts. Choate & Beaman, Col. Jones is a Tammany man and the warm friend of Gov. Hill. Mr. McGee is the chief secretary of the County Democracy organization.

A Great Artesian Well. WOONSOCKET, Dak., Jan. 15,-The flow from

the great artesian well was brought under subjection yesterday. A lake e-vering over forty acres has been formed in the lower part of the town on some vacant lote. A dense fog is constantly riving from the warm water. Numbers of barns and walks are flooded. Half the pressure is now turned on and the water runs through a six inch pipe and throws a solid stream 150 feet. Artesian experts say the well is one of the most powerful in the werd.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The mills of the Walpele Emery Company in South Walpele, Mass, were burned on Tuesday night. Loss, \$60,000. Section.

The steamer Cephalonia, at Hosion yesterday from Liverpool, reports that on Jan. 11, in lat. 40,00 north long 40,10 west, passed on toolsers apparently lot feet long with three destinct press.

At most year-raise the two houses of the Maryland Legislature met in forther suiton and elected the flon. Exprain four Wisson United States Sensator from March 4, 1891, for a term of all years.

The Coray breaker at Minocka. Pa., was burned en Tuesday night. Loss \$60.000, which is covered by insurance. The breaker was operated by the South Bide Coal Company. About 2000 men and boys are threwn out of work.

FORCED INTO CITIZENSHIP

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BRAZILIAN DICTATORS ISSUE A SWEEP-ING NATURALIZATION DECREE.

All Foreign Residents Citizens Unless They Register Their Declination-In-definite Postponement of the Elections. The Rio News of Dec. 19, copies of which arrived on the steamship Herschel yesterday. contains some interesting facts and comments on the state of affairs in the new republic. Here is a copy of the decree of Dec. 15 in regard to the citizenship of foreigners, which the

Provisional Government passed on that date: Astricas 1. All foreigners residing in Brazil on Nov. 15, 1884, are considered Brazilian citizens except by a declaration to the contrary made before the proper ina-nicipality within six months from the publication of

this decree. Astrona 2. All foreigners who have resided in the Country for two years after the date of this decree will be considered Brazilians, with the exception of such as exclude themselves from this right through the declara-

tion referred to in Article 1. ARTICLE 3. All foreigners naturalized by this decree will enjoy all the civil and political rights of native born citizens, being eligible to all public offices with the exception of that of Chief of State.

The News comments on this as follows:

This makes naturalization practically obligatory in case the foreigner does not go to the trouble and ex-pense of registering his refusal to accept Brazilian citisenship. This measure is extremely unwise and arbitrary, and may lead to unpressant complications. No one can be compelled to surrender his nationally against his will, and no Covernment, particularly those of the military nations of Europe, will consent to have its subjects forced into a foreign alliance. No mere de

of the military nations of Europe, will consent to have the subjects forced into a foreign siliance. No mere decree can transform a German into a Sirastitan.

The same paper, in another editorial, urges the republicans to call a Constitutional Assembly at once. It says:

In the present extremely sensitive state of the London market toward Hrazinan investments and securities, we must be permitted the liferty of advising the provisional tovernment that it will be extremely dangerous to delay the organization of a responsible and permanent Government beyond the time necessary to elect a constituent assembly. We are not by some that this will not be considered within a very chiers say two or three years while some apprehensive sepublicant insist that the country will not be considered until all opposing monarchical elements are cleared out. We continuate the time that the same represented by these assettions of the provisional dovernment are but if they are many sense represented by these assettions of the life. The English provisional governments, and it will not easily find an excuse for the continuation of such a Government beyond the time required for a regular reorganization. Now that the monarchy is at an end, we should like to see the republic organized on a sound rational basis just as quickly as possible. It must be remembered that foreign interest in liradi are so large that this question becomes one of exceptional importance, and the settlement camnot safety be delayed.

By a decree of Dec. 7, the old Municipal

one of exceptional importance, and the settlement cannot sately be delayed.

By a decree of Dec. 7 the old Municipal Chamber was dissolved by the Government and a committee of seven appointed to manage municipal affairs in its place. The citizens of Rio generally seem to approve this action, as under the old Board the city affairs were but indifferently administered.

It is announced, "says the News," that Dr. Albert Sailes will go to Washington as the Brazilian Minister and as President of the Commission to the Three Americas Congress, Dr. Sailes is about 30 years old, a graduate of the Sao Paulo Law School, and has been connected with the press. He is a brother of the Minister of Justice."

On Dec. 14, at the Department of Agriculature, three proposals for laying the telegraph cable to connect Brazil and the United States were opened. One was signed by the President of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, the second by the representative of the Societé Ganérale de Téléphons and the Societé Fançaise de Téléphons and the Societé Fançaise de Téléphons and the Societé Fançais de Téléphons and the Societé Genérale de Téléphons and the Societé Fançais de Téléphons and

ware not announced.
Flint & Co, received a cable from Para yesterday which says that the rate of exchange has advanced to 26%. This is an improvement of a half penny on the day before, and indicates an encouraging outlook.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM BRAZIL. Prominent Men Arrested for Inciting the Recent Revolt,

LILBON, Jan. 15 .- Advices from Biazil are disquieting. It is said that the brother of the present Minister of Agriculture, for ex-Ministers, three Senators, and several Deputies have been arrested as implicated in the attempted revolt of Dec. 18.

The provisional government has ordered that the use of the calendar with saints' names for each day be discontinued, and that Comte's Positivist calendar be substituted therefor. This calendar substitutes the name of some eminent man for a saint's name for each day. divides the year into thirteen months, and dedicates the months to Moses, Homer, for the names now in use.

Clearing and Colder To-day. Another storm from the Rocky Mountains passed over the lake regions vesterday, and aithough of slight energy, it caused rain to fall in all the States east of the Mississippi River and snow in northern New York, New England, and westward over the opper lakes to Michigan. West of the Mississippi it was clear and cold, another cold wave having statted south and reaching to Texas. In Minnesota it was from 30° to 38 below zero, and the zero line reached down through Kamean East of the Mississippi it was warm and muggy. In this city the highest GovernmentHemperature was 44°, lowest 52°, average humidity is: per cent, wind

fresh southwest, rainfall \$i of an inch.

Te day promises to be clearing and colder and te-morrow fair and cold.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in The Sum

building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: B.A. M., 56°; 6 A. M., 58°; 9 A. M., 42°; 12 M., 43°; B.50 P. M., 40°; 6 P. M., 50°; 9 P. M., 60°; 12 midnight, 40°. Average, 44°. Average on Jan. 15, 1880, 30%; SIGNAL OFFICE FORECAST TILL S. P. N. THURSDAY,

For Maine, New Hampenire, and Vermont, threatening weather and rain; southweaterly winds: a slight rise in temperature, except colder in easiern Maine. For Massachusetts, rain; slightly warmer; variable For Rhode Island and Connecticut, rain; westerly

winds, becoming variable, slight changes in tempera-ture; colder Friday and Saturday. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and New Persey, rain, winds shifting to westerly, followed by cearing colder weather during Thursday night.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware

and Virginia, rate, followed by clearing, colder weather Thursday afterneon or evening, winds shifting to north-For western New York, showers; westerly winds

followed by colder, clearing weather Thursday night. JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Washington Arch Fund, for 932 56, Judge Heach has granted an absolute divorce to William A. Baker from Rachel Baker.

Mr George L. Norton says that he is not a candidate for the Governorship of the Sainer Sing Herbor.

The Williams College alumni will have their annual dinner at the Brunswick on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 8.

dinner at the Brunswick on the evening of Thursday, Pau. 3.

Henry Schmitt, a laborer of 144 Lewis acreef, died in an ambulance yesterious white being it less to the total and an ambulance yesterious white being it less to the total area of the former Hospital. He had an invection of the total and it is believed that he choked to death.

Albert Ederick deputy clerk of the General Sessions, was reclected Chariman of the Lammany Hadisches Countities of the Posith Assembly district on Thesday evening for the eligible consecutive time.

Daputy Intited States Marshal Berninarit was yesterday sworn in as extradition deputy marshal. He has been twenty years in the service of the Barshals colles, having been sworn in first under time. Sharp.

The annual reception of the toomaid of the Royal Arcanum of New York and sixter often will be held at the Metropolium there allouse on Feb. 41. Brase may be obtained from W. B. Doyckinck, 1/12 Braseway These officers of the New York Junealle asy link were

These officers of the New York Juvenile Asylam were elected yearerday Freedenic Free Schiggery Vice Freedenic, rumnum levigin said Throat Frongt Secretary Feter Carter and Treasurer Henry Tal-tandae. The fund raised at the Muritime Exchange for a testimental to tapt Mouro and crew of stranship Stag, who rescued the crew of the teriman ship Stag, who rescued the crew of the teriman ship Stagespears, aggregates S740. The resentation will be made at the Euchange on Saturday moon.

The report of the Labor Sureau at Castle Garden shows that it provided employment for 10.477 mml-grants in 1888. The Irish Emigrant Society reported that \$1,177 limb home seekers landed here, of whom 18,900 remained in New York.

Counsel for ex-Sulcarma, its B. Everson waived ex-

Counsel for ex-Policeman Ira B. Syerion waived excounsel for ex-Policeman Ira B. Syerion waived examination yesterday upon the charge of stealing Oplician Mayor's St thermometer from his afore in the
Astor Rouse building. The case will come up-soon in
the Court of Special ressions.

The North German Livyd Reamblip Edler, which
sailed yearerday had among the researches the levy,
lit distance Bishop or Believe a little of the File sebed inserve, who is trained long the bad of terbest and the Barrions who died the distributed for the serband, the Barrions who died the other day of the gift.

Rear Admiral Among the Series and the gift.

Hear Admiral Aument. U.S. N. was could its joint and sancers who salled for Greytown by the steamer liquid yealerday. He gives on a tour of instancetion of the works. The Hoddo carried a cargo of machinery. Accrete the Sucaragua Canal Company. The Central American Steamship Company will put on an additional chemical steamship carry in February.